DTC
The Gloves Company

WE KNOW GLOVES BETTER

(USEFUL INFORMATION REGARDING GLOVES)

- **Gloves Sizes**
- **Gloves Anatomy**
- **Gloves Guide**
- **Gloves Terminology**

❖GLOVES SIZES:

To insure best Fit; find out your glove size, measure (in inches) around your hand with a tape measure across your palm. You should use your dominant hand, the right if you are right-handed, and the left if you are left-handed,

Note: Some manufacturers indicate glove sizes by inches and others by Small, Medium, Large, etc. We always indicate the size of a pair of gloves the same way the manufacturer does. Use the tables below to find your size.

The following size chart is an approximate measurement. Use this chart as a guide only and if you are not absolutely sure about your size, please contact us by email or telephone and we will be happy to assist you because a good fit ensures good wear and comfort.

Gloves Size Chart

Sizes for UNISEX Gloves

-	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL	XXXL
Circumference of the Hand in Inches	6.5	7	7.5	8.5	9	9.5	10	11

Sizes for WOMEN'S Gloves

-	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL	XXXL
Circumference of the Hand in Inches		6	6.5	7	7.5	8		

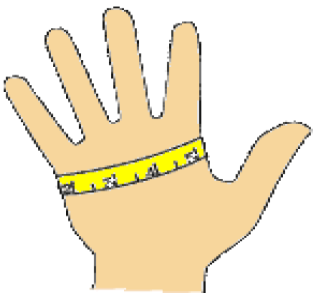
Sizes for MEN'S Gloves

-	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL	XXXL
Circumference of the Hand in	-	7	7 ½ - 8	8 ½ - 9	9 ½ - 10	10 ½ - 11	11 ½ - 12	-
cm	-	18	20	23	25	28	30	

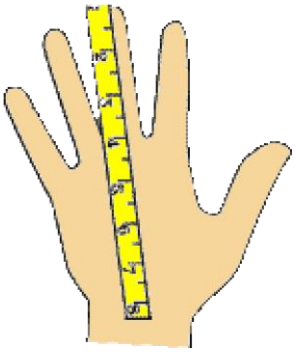
Gloves Measurement Guide:

Learn more about measurement of hand. The hand that is used the most is measured, as it tends to be slightly larger. Usually this is the hand that the person writes with. We have graphically illustrated the example of measurement for your convenience. Follow some simple steps to measure your Glove size by own

1) Measure around the hand at the fullest part (exclude thumb)



2) measure from the tip of the middle finger to the base of the hand



3) Use the "Largest" of these two measurements for the correct size glove

4) If you are RIGHT handed, take measurements from your RIGHT hand

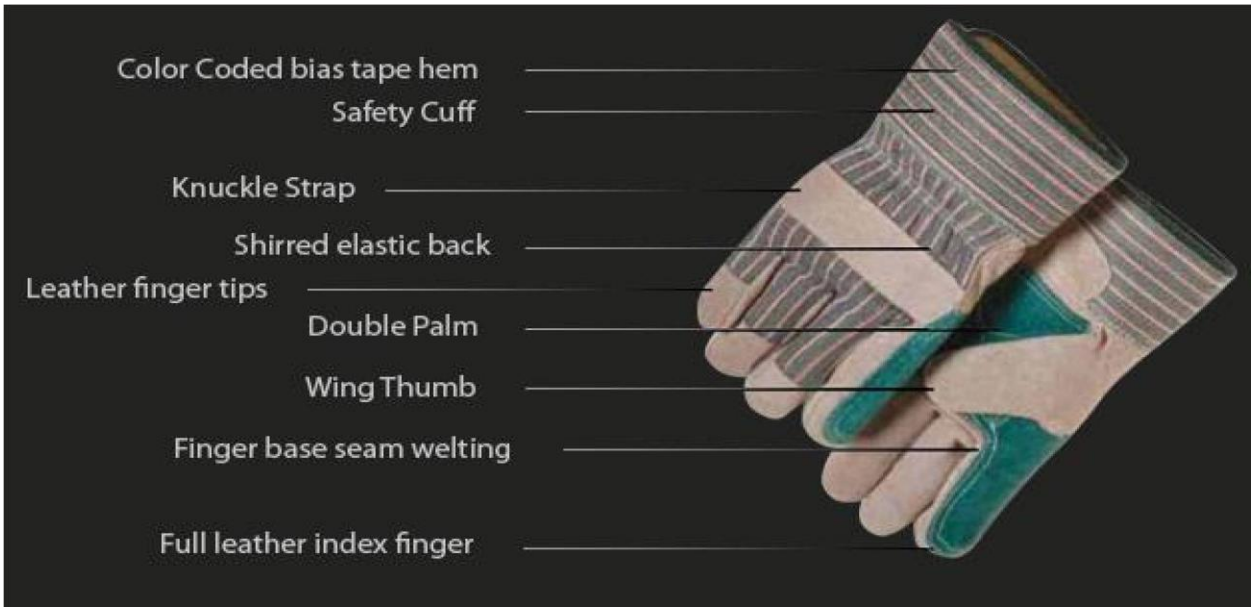
5) If you are LEFT handed, take measurements from your LEFT hand

6) The number of inches measured equals the size of the glove (example: A 7" measurement equals a size 7 glove)

❖GLOVES ANATOMY

DTC - THE GLOVES COMPANY is a reputed name in the industrial safety gloves and working garments industry. Our products are made with hi-tech machineries. We are in a position to offer a wide range of industrial gloves for varied applications depending upon different specifications and requirements. Here we share *Gloves Anatomy* in order to give a quick view of *glove* structure and manufacturing specifications so that your get more out of you *Glove.*

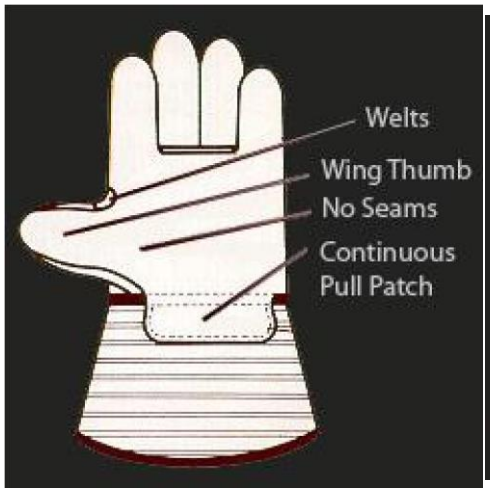
Anatomy of a Work Gloves

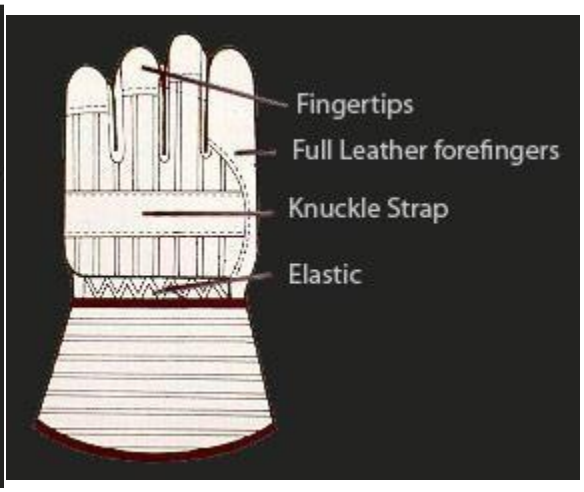


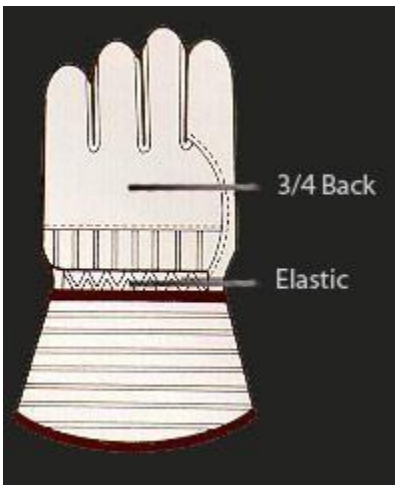
GLOVES GUIDE:

DTC – The Gloves Company is committed to offer wide range of work gloves and work wears to it worthy customer at most competitive price. Choose the right type of glove for your job. Here we are going to sharing some useful information about gloves and its pattern and style which helps you in choosing right pair of gloves.

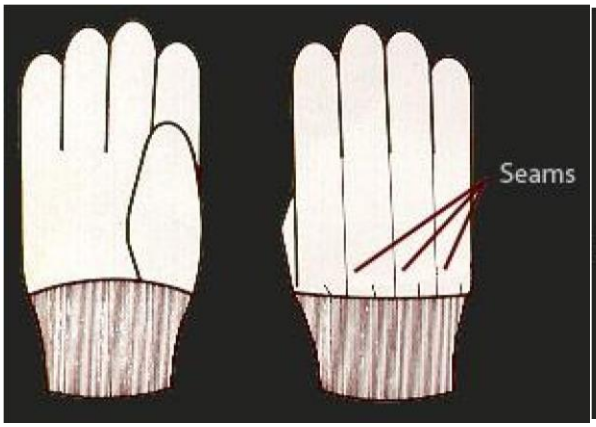
Leather Palm Gloves

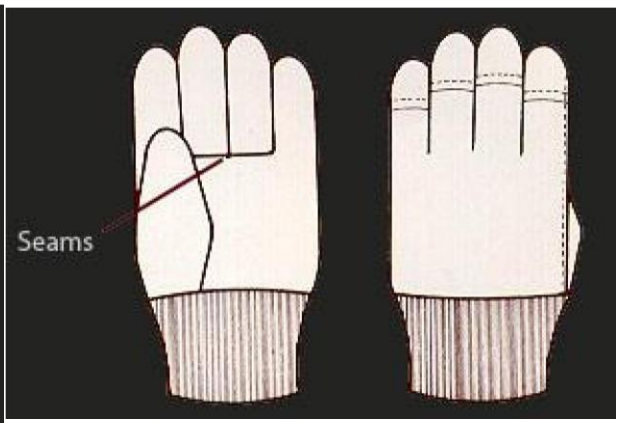


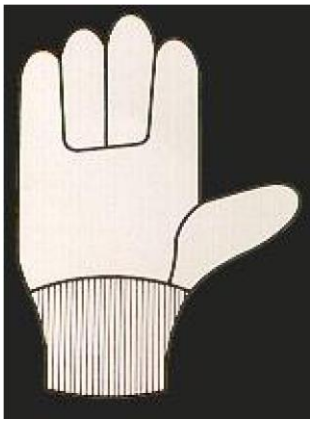




Basic Patterns

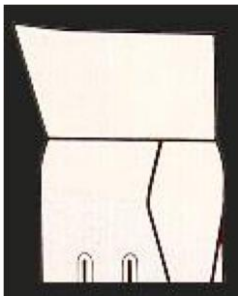




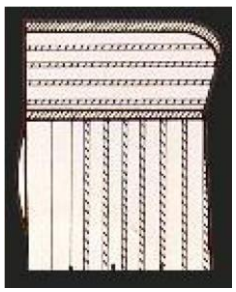


Cuff Styles

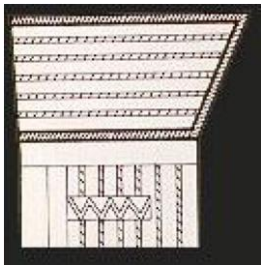
KNIT WRIST



BAND TOP

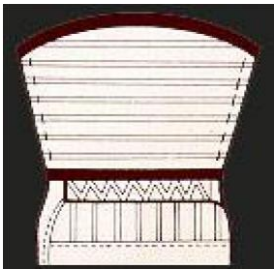


SAFETY CUFF

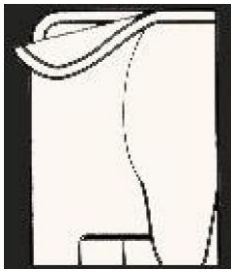


TURTLE NECK

GAUNTLET



BELL GAUNTLET



SLIP-ON

❖ MATERIAL DESCRIPTION - FABRICS

Various fabrics that combine strength and softness are used in the manufacture of work gloves. The most popular of these is Canton flannel; another is knit jersey; a third is terry cloth.

These have been the basic materials for work gloves for the last fifty years. Cuffs for work gloves are made either of knit jersey or various drill materials, laminated with rubber to give them substance and strength.
Canton flannel, the most widely used material, is made of thin strong thread, laid out in warps ten thousand yards in length. The filling used to weave the material is a thick soft yarn. A napper catches the fibers on the filling and pulls

Them out, giving the cloth a nap, which is soft to the hand. Basically, its purpose is to keep abrasion from the hand. The drill side is usually presented to the work. This material is typically made in widths of 35 inches.

As an industry standard, the most popular is the material weighing 8-ounces for one square yard. Heavier material is available in graduations of two ounces, i.e., 10 ounces, 12 ounces, etc. When material is over 12ounces per yard, it is usually combined with another woven flannel to make double thickness, double palm gloves.

Jersey is much the same, being knit with a combination of thin strong yarn and thick soft yarn. It is knit in a tubular form and it too is run through the nappers to give the soft, fleecy feel which is generally used as the inside of the glove.

Terry cloth, on the other hand, is all the same type of yarn and is made in loops to give a cushioning effect to the hand. The loops and twirls tend to prevent edges of steel, burrs, etc. from cutting through as they would a smooth surface, giving added safety.

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION – LEATHER

Much leather has the same appearance, but has very different wearing qualities. The cow hide is generally about 5/8 to 1/2 inch thick. It is literally split apart when being tanned. After the hide is split, the outside is called TOP GRAIN leather and the flesh side is called "SPLIT" leather TOP GRAIN leather has the greater wearing qualities, as the animal's naturally tough outside has not been altered or otherwise weakened. (Group XII)

Next to the top grain leather, the SIDE SPLIT is the most durable part of the hide. The fibers of the side of the animal are more closely knit and more uniform than those of the shoulder or leg, since these fibers have not been moved back and forth by the action of the animal walking, running, etc. (Group IX, X and XI)

The "SHOULDER SPLIT" is so named because it is taken from the animal near the shoulder. Here the fibers tend to be stringier and not as closely knit as those from the side. For these reasons, it does not have the durable wearing qualities of the side-split. The "nap" of the material is longer and coarser than that of the side-split. It is often marked by small "veinings" where the veins, bringing the blood to the area of the shoulder, have made small channels in the leather. These are almost never seen in side-splits. (Groups Vil and VIII)

❖GLOVES TERMINOLOGY

Glove making is an old art and has some terms that may be unfamiliar to even the most ardent glove enthusiast. Here we are going to share terminologies of Gloves related to fabrics and style in order to build familiarity.

Buffalo :

Buffalo leather is made from the hides of domesticated water buffalo of the Far East, not the American bison.

Calf Leather:

Leather made from the skins of young cattle from a few days up to a few months old, the skins weighing up to 15 lbs. Calf leather is finer grained, lighter in weight and more supple than cowhide.

Calfskin:

Leather from young cows. Calf leather is finer grained, lighter in weight and more supple than cowhide.

Camel Skin:

Leather from camels has a high wear resistance and is soft

Corrected Grain:

Corrected grain is grain leather that has had an abrasive used on the finish for more uniform appearance. (to hide scratches etc.). Also used to give a soft feeling on grain, then called buffed, snuffed or fluffed.

Cotton:

Cotton gloves are made from a natural fiber at an economical price. Cotton is soft, breathable, absorbent, lightweight and durable. Cotton gloves are used for basic abrasion protection.

Cowhide:

Leather from full-grown cows. Cowhide is the most popular leather because of its availability. It strikes a good balance of durability, dexterity, abrasion resistance, and comfort. It can have a smooth or rough finish.

Airprene:

Similar to Neoprene, this material combines breathability and cool comfort with wrist support, flexibility and impact protection to knuckles.

Buckskin:

Leather from deer and elk skin is used for shoes, gloves and clothing. Only the outer cut of the skin from which the surface grain has been removed may be correctly defined as "genuine buckskin". Leather finished from the split or undercut of deerskin must be described as "split buckskin".

Clute Cut:

A glove style with a one piece palm and no seam at the base of the finger. There are seams along the fingers on the inside. Its design is a flexible and good for cotton, synthetic and economical, lightweight leather gloves. Clute Cut is not recommended for heavy gloves.

Cuff:

The cuff is the material extending beyond the palm of the hand to give extra protection to the wrist and forearm. See Knit Wrist, Safety Cuff, and Gauntlet.

Deerskin:

Deerskin has high flexibility and is soft, but strong. It is regarded as the best leather for gloves.

Dyneema:

Dyneema® is the world's strongest fiber. It offers maximum strength combined with minimum weight. It is up to 15 times stronger than quality steel and up to 40% stronger than other man-made fibers. Dyneema® is extremely durable and is resistant to moisture and chemicals. It provides the best cut protection.

Elk:

Elkskin is supple yet tough. It dries soft.

Fiber:

A fiber is the smallest visible piece of tanned skin (smallest visible by the eye). The skin is no more than thousands fibers, three dimensional, woven together, in the grain almost vertical (80%-85%), in the lowest part of the skin almost horizontal (30%). The degrees of the fiber play a very important role in the wear and tear resistance.

Flock Lined:

A glove lined with fine cotton fibers for moisture absorption and easy donning.

Full Grain:

Full grain leather has the original grain surface of the skin. It is the finest raw material for gloves as the clean natural hides have not been sanded to remove imperfections. Only the hair has been removed. The grain remains in its natural state which allows the best fiber strength, resulting in greater durability. The natural grain also has natural breathability, resulting in greater comfort. The natural Full-Grain surface will wear better than other leather. Rather than wearing out, it will develop a natural rich texture and grow more beautiful over time. The finest gloves, furniture and footwear are made from Full Grain leather.

Gauntlet:

A very long cuff to protect the forearm.

Gemsbok:

From the deer family. Economical and soft.

Goatskin:

Goatskin is harder wearing than other leathers and is both durable and supple because of the natural lanolin produced by goats. Mostly available in thin cuts, it gives a pleasing tactile finish with an interesting grain. This leather is highly recommended for an application requiring tactile sensitivity with light to medium protective needs **Grain:**

The outer, smooth surface of the hide. Provides a superior wear resistance compared to split leather. (Grain is also known as Epidermis).

Gunn Cut:
This durable design provides better wear and comfort, especially for heavier gloves. This is the standard construction for leather gloves, featuring the benefits of a single piece seamless back and the finer seams set further away from the working area of the palm. It is also characterized by the two middle fingers sewn separately onto the palm piece.

Gusset:
The piece of leather sewn between the fingers, very often used in dress gloves. Also called side wall or fourchette.

Heatlok:
Heatlok is a blend of hollow and micro fibers that create a very effective, yet economical insulating material.

Hem:
The edge of the cuff finished with a textile, plasticized material or leather.

Impregnated:
The plastic (PVC) does not merely coat the material, but actually penetrates the textile. Used where improved grip and dexterity, or low level cut protection is required.

Interlock Lining:
The inner glove is made of lightweight cotton interlock knit fabric.

Jersey
Lined:

The glove is lined with brushed cotton fabric.

Kevlar:
Kevlar® is 5 times stronger than steel, yet, at the same time, is lightweight, flexible and comfortable. Its resistance to chemicals, heat, flames, cuts and breaking makes it one of the best protective materials for gloves.

Keystone Thumb:

This classic ergonomic design of the thumb results in superior movement and comfort. Found mostly on drivers gloves

Knit Wrist:

A knit wrist is a stretch knitted material, mostly from cotton, to protect the wrist. Also excellent protection against particles falling into the glove. Length is usually 2 - 2.5 inch.

Latex:
Latex is a natural rubber product that offers barrier protection to guard against contaminants and chemicals. Because it stretches, it is comfortable. Synthetic materials are frequently stiffer than latex, and less comfortable to wear. Latex gloves are usually less expensive than synthetic rubber gloves that provides chemical resistance, economical price.

Leather:
Excellent protection for abrasion and cuts, breathable and comfort at an economical price.

Lock Stitch:
The lockstitch is the mechanical stitch most commonly made by sewing machines. Lockstitch is so named because the two threads, upper and lower, "lock" together in the hole in the fabric through which they pass. Unlike chain stitch, lockstitch does not unravel easily and is usually used on higher quality garments.

Neoprene:
A synthetic rubber with a high chemical and heat resistance. Famous for its use in wetsuits, Neoprene has proven its superiority for decades with support, flexibility, warmth and impact protection in water sports and medical applications.

Nitrile:
Nitrile gloves are manufactured using synthetic latex, contain no latex proteins, and are three times more puncture resistant than natural rubber. They offer superior resistance to punctures and abrasions and are also used for protection against a variety of chemicals. Nitrile material also has a naturally low coefficient of friction, making them easy to don (put on).

Nylon:
Nylon is a synthetic fiber which is lightweight, exceptionally strong, resilient and abrasion resistant. It is easy to wash, fast drying and resists shrinkage, wrinkling and damage from oil and many chemicals.

Pattern:
The design of the glove. Most common patterns are Gunn cut and Clute cut.

Pigskin:
Pigskin is known for resilience, holding up well against abrasion, staying pliable with wear, and better withstanding stiffening after exposure to moisture. Pigskin offers the greatest breathability due to the porous texture of this hide.
Pigskin is economical and becomes softer with use.

Polypropylene:
Polypropylene is an economical tough, heat-resistant, material that offers high tensile strength (tear resistance). Polypropylene possesses excellent resistance to organic solvents, degreasing agents, acids and alkalis. It is light in weight, non-toxic, resistant to staining, retains flex and has a low moisture absorption rate.

Polyurethane (Poly):
A synthetic material with high abrasion resistance. It is chemical resistant and very flexible. Polyurethane offers the elasticity of rubber combined with the toughness and durability of metal. Urethanes have better abrasion and tear resistance than rubbers, while offering more strength. Polyurethane offers excellent wear properties, flexibility and elastic memory. It is resistant to oils, solvents, fats, greases and gasoline. Polyurethane will remain flexible down to 90°F and in hot water up to 175°F.

Powdered:
A glove that is dusted with corn starch for moisture absorption and easy donning.

Puncture Resistant:
Due to their inherent construction, conventional materials such as cotton, leather, aramids, and nylons are unable to stop sharp objects from penetrating through the material. Puncture resistant products provide superior puncture protection utilizing a variety of different technology.

PVC (Polyvinyl chloride, known as Vinyl):
PVC protects against a broad range of low hazard chemicals. PVC has high strength, good weather resistance and retains its shape. It is non-toxic and has good electrical insulating properties.

Rawhide:
Rawhide is cattle hide that has been de-haired, treated with lime, oil or grease but has not been tanned.

Safety Cuff:
A cuff with a slit opening on the side enabling the wearer to throw the glove off.

Shoulder Split:
This comes from the shoulder area where the hide is less uniform in density and appearance. The result is less durable, but more affordable leather.

Side Split:
This comes from the back and side portions of the animal. The hide is densest here, yielding consistently durable grade leather.

Split
When a thick piece of leather is split into two thinner pieces, the top piece will have grain (Top Grain) and the bottom piece will be suede on both sides. The bottom piece is the split.

Tanning:
The process whereby the skin or hide of animals is treated to prevent decay and to impart flexibility and toughness.

Tensile Strength (Tear Resistance):

In leather, tensile strength is important. You may have a beautiful looking piece of leather but it may not have any tear resistance. Leather has its tear resistance in the split portion of the hide due to the three dimensional woven interlocking fibers. Also very important in the tear resistance is the flesh side (bottom of skin where the leather meets the meat). Other factors also play an important role such as how well tanned the leather is (not too loose), type of animal, part of hide (belly, shoulder, side), etc. Grain leather has a bad tear resistance due to the vertical fiber structure.

Terry Cloth:
This poly/cotton material blend is tough enough to hold up to the rigors of a work glove, yet is soft enough to wipe sweat and debris away from your face. Terry cloth can absorb up to 27 times its own weight in water.

Thinsulate:
The fibers of Thinsulate" Insulation are fine, making them ideal for trapping insulating air and reflecting back the body's radiant heat. Tests have shown that Thinsulate insulations ability of insulation to keep you warm remains relatively unchanged even after repeated machine washings. When you compare equal thicknesses, Thinsulate insulation offers almost one-and-one-half times the warmth of down, providing more warmth with less bulk.

Thread:
Thread can be divided in two types: cotton and synthetic. The synthetic threads are usually stronger but in certain applications (like welding gloves) cotton is preferred because a synthetic thread may melt because of the heat welding gloves Kevlar might be used as well because it is very strong and heat resistant.

Top Grain:
Top Grain Leather is fuzzy on one side and smooth on the other. The smooth side is the side where the hair and natural grain used to be. Top Grain leather is a lower quality material than Full Grain leather. It has less tensile strength because all the natural grain is sanded off, and an artificial grain has been applied.

Unsupported Glove:
A glove made by dipping a mold into liquid latex or plastic. The glove is created when the material dries and is removed from the mold.

Welts:
A thin piece of leather sewn into the seam to strengthen it. Often a welt is used in the seam at the crotch of the thumb and the base of the finger.

Wing Thumb:
The angled construction allows good flexibility with no seams on the palm side to obstruct work or cause fatigue. Found on welding, drivers, leather palm, and ergonomic gloves.

Wool:
Wool is a natural fiber and an excellent insulator. It keeps you warm in winter and cool in summer. Wool retains its shape and resists tearing, abrasion, soiling and flames. It can easily absorb up to 30% of its weight in moisture without feeling damp or clammy.

In our catalog we have grouped series of gloves together by the material. The different groups are made up of different materials. Within the groups the patterns are very similar, the wrist protection is similar, and the accessories such as tips, elastics & knuckle straps can be applied to the various basic materials giving a wide variety of styles.

DTC - The Glove Company has the flexibility to make gloves of other materials or different combinations of the materials already mentioned, using the basic patterns. In order to determine what materials should be used and how they should be combined, the greatest help is to submit used gloves so we can analyze the wear points and do everything possible to minimize this wear. Taking away unnecessary materials is another cost reduction possibility.

We welcome your inquiries regarding any safety problems you have.